



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

munitions left behind by the American Expeditionary Forces are being loaded in American ships for the same destination.

We are told that the commander of the *Pittsburgh* has orders "to see that the munitions landed at Danzig are dispatched to Warsaw," whether Sir Reginald Tower agrees or not. Supplies of all kinds, including munitions of war purchased from this government, are being openly loaded into ships at American ports and sent to Poland. One Shipping Board vessel has recently taken a cargo at Philadelphia; while another, the *Warsowa*, is now at Antwerp loaded with munitions obtained from the American army on the Rhine. By such means the United States Government is now giving aid to Poland "by all available means." Strikes among the longshoremen at Philadelphia and Antwerp have been based upon opposition to this loading and handling vessels carrying munitions of war to Europe. With our correspondent, we, too, should like to know if we are at war, and, if so, by whose authority?

NEWNESS IN THE PEACE MOVEMENT

THERE IS a certain newness in the more recent approaches to the settlement of international questions. This is felt in every gathering where international questions are discussed. A conference held in the State of California during the month of August is a case in point. It was assumed by those who took part in that conference that the particular difficulties of governments rested on problems of population, of supplies and raw materials, of manufactured goods, and of contrasting ideals of civilization. So experts were brought in to give the latest facts relating to the growth of world population, to the causes and effects of migration, and as to the probabilities during the coming generation. Some of the speakers dealt with the problem of present and future supplies of raw materials, while others attempted to define the struggle for physical existence and economic contentment in its relations to the evolution of the race.

The local color of this particular conference was reflected in the questions raised: For example, How far do the facts enable us to go in attributing to "cheap labor," to the "standards of life," to "race prejudice," the various complications incident to the immigration policy of the nations? How far can a civilization develop its city life at the expense of the rural population, without the danger of degeneration? What known facts of biology and anthropology affect the problems of orientalism in North America, and what are their significance to the issues of race fertility and miscegenation?

What is the character of allegiance the family and the state may exact of each other when national policies conflict?

The clergymen, journalists, scientists, actuaries, educators, meeting for the discussion of such questions, illustrated the desire to base policies upon facts. Evidently sentimentality entered little into the talk. It was a business conference interested in results. To attend such a conference means more knowledge of the fundamental issues of contemporary civilization, more international mindedness in the best sense of that term. Such a conference, conducted in such a way and in such a spirit, indicates the kind of peace conference we must now plan for and encourage.

THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CONFERENCE

THE INTERNATIONAL Financial Conference opened in Brussels September 24, ostensibly under the auspices of the League of Nations. At this writing it is in session. Invitations were sent not only to the members of the League, but to the United States, Luxemburg, Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria. Improving upon the methods employed by the League of Nations, all nations are permitted to take part in the deliberations on an equal footing. Because of the neutrality of the Swiss Confederation, M. Ador, former president of the Republic, has been chosen president of the conference. Fourteen printed pamphlets containing the mass of facts relating to the economic conditions of the various governments have been submitted to the conference. The plan to limit the political questions and to cluster the discussions around the purely-economic conditions shows the attempt to make the discussions of practical financial import. It should be observed, therefore, that the conference is more a conference of experts than of nations. Indeed, the conference is not a conference of the League of Nations. Its findings are in the form of recommendations only and are wholly without binding force.

As is the way of international conferences, each group of representatives is given a short period of time, about fifteen minutes, in which to state the financial situation of its home government, particularly as regards budget, internal and foreign debts, credits, and money exchange. That is followed by a general discussion of those factors most closely related to the re-establishment of credit.

Such a conference of experts should have an illuminating effect in the chancelleries of the world. The practices of our financial men everywhere cannot help being modified by such a meeting of minds. But, what-